

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WILLARD OVERHOLTZER,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN KELSEY, JR., and ASHLEY
GERACI,

Defendants.

No. 2:23-cv-01479-TLN-AC

SUA SPONTE REMAND ORDER

This matter is before the Court pursuant to Defendants John Kelsey and Ashely Geraci (together, “Defendants”) Notice of Removal and Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. (ECF Nos. 2–3.) For the reasons set forth below, Defendants’ Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis is DENIED as moot, and the Court hereby REMANDS the action to El Dorado County Superior Court due to lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On May 26, 2023, Plaintiff William Overholtzer (“Plaintiff”) filed a Complaint in state court for this unlawful detainer action against Defendants for possession of real property known as 5738 Pleasant Valley Road, #120, El Dorado, California, 95623 (the “Property”). (ECF No. 1 at 5.) On July 20, 2023, Defendant filed a Notice of Removal. (ECF No. 1.)

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II. STANDARD OF LAW

28 U.S.C. § 1441 permits the removal to federal court of any civil action over which “the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). “Removal is proper only if the court could have exercised jurisdiction over the action had it originally been filed in federal court.” *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987).

Courts “strictly construe the removal statute against removal jurisdiction,” and “the defendant always has the burden of establishing that removal is proper.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992) (per curiam). Further, “[i]f the district court at any time determines that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the removed action, it must remedy the improvident grant of removal by remanding the action to state court.” *Cal. ex rel. Lockyer v. Dynegy, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 831, 838, *as amended*, 387 F.3d 966 (9th Cir. 2004), *cert. denied* 544 U.S. 974 (2005).

Federal question jurisdiction is set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1331. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1331. The “presence or absence of federal question jurisdiction is governed by the ‘well-pleaded complaint rule,’ which provides that federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar*, 482 U.S. at 386. Federal question jurisdiction therefore cannot be based on a defense, counterclaim, crossclaim, or third-party claim raising a federal question. *See Vaden v. Discover Bank*, 556 U.S. 49 (2009); *Hunter v. Philip Morris USA*, 582 F.3d 1039, 1042–43 (9th Cir. 2009).

III. ANALYSIS

Defendants removed to this Court based on federal question jurisdiction. (ECF No. 1 at 2.) In their notice of removal, Defendants argue that Defendants’ Demurrer depends on a “determination of Defendant[s]’ rights and Plaintiff duties under federal law.” (*Id.*) However, the instant Complaint relies solely on California state law and does not assert any claims under federal law. (*See id.* at 7–11.) Based on the well-pleaded complaint rule as articulated above, “federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar Inc.*, 482 U.S. at 386.

Because the Complaint indicates that the only cause of action is one for unlawful detainer, which arises solely under state law, this action does not arise under federal law. To the extent

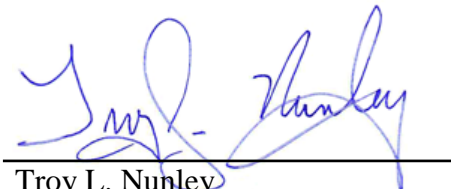
1 Defendants argue that a resolution of their Demurrer depends on a determination of their federal
2 rights and Plaintiff's obligations under federal law, such an argument constitutes a defense, which
3 cannot form the basis for federal question jurisdiction. As there are no apparent grounds for
4 federal jurisdiction, it is appropriate to remand this case, *sua sponte*, for lack of subject matter
5 jurisdiction. *See United Investors Life Ins. Co. v. Waddell & Reed Inc.*, 360 F.3d 960, 967 (9th
6 Cir. 2004) ("[T]he district court ha[s] a duty to establish subject matter jurisdiction over the
7 removed action *sua sponte*, whether the parties raised the issue or not.").

8 **IV. CONCLUSION**

9 For the reasons stated above, Defendants' motions to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF
10 Nos. 2–3) are DENIED as moot, and the Court hereby REMANDS this action to El Dorado
11 County Superior Court.

12 IT IS SO ORDERED.

13 Dated: July 26, 2023

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15 Troy L. Nunley
16 United States District Judge
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